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TELEFAX COVER SHEET

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CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT

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COMMENTS: This is a brief description on the District. The second page discusses the District's salinity goals (50 mg/L sodium and 65 mg/L chloride) adopted by the Board. Note that these numbers are not averages but salinity to be met at all times, to the extent possible, and is one of the major objectives of the \$450M Los Vaqueros Project.

Appendix A.

CCWD Operations and Facilities

The Contra Costa Water District ("CCWD") operates raw water distribution facilities, water treatment plants and treated water distribution facilities. CCWD supplies raw and treated water to Antioch, Concord, Diablo Water District (serving Oakley), Pittsburg, Southern California Water Company (serving Bay Point), Martinez, parts of Pleasant Hill and Walnut Creek. CCWD serves approximately 400,000 people throughout north-central and east Contra Costa County. Its clients also include 10 major industries, 36 smaller industries and businesses, and 50 agricultural users.

The treated water service area for CCWD encompasses the all or part of Concord, Clayton, Clyde, Pleasant Hill, Walnut Creek, Martinez, and Port Costa. Treated water for this service area is provided from the District's Bollman Water Treatment Plant in Concord. The Bollman facility is a 75 MGD conventional plant which is currently being upgraded to include intermediate ozonation. CCWD also supplies treated water to the Diablo Water District (DWD) which serves customers in the city of Oakley from a plant jointly owned by CCWD and DWD. The Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant is a 40 MGD direct/deep-bed filtration plant which utilizes both pre- and post-ozonation to provide a high quality drinking water to the customers in its service area.

The Contra Costa Water District is entirely dependent on the Delta for its water supply. The Contra Costa Canal and the Los Vaqueros Project (partly completed with full operation expected by 1998) make up CCWD's principal water supply and delivery system. The District diverts unregulated flows and regulated flows from storage releases from Shasta, Folsom, and Clair Engle reservoirs into the Sacramento River as a contractor of the United States Bureau of Reclamation's ("Bureau") Central Valley Project ("CVP"). Under Water Service Contract I75r-3401 (amended) with the Bureau, CCWD can divert and redivert up to 195,000 acre-feet annually ("AFA") of water from Rock Slough and the new Old River intake. Currently, CCWD uses between 125,000 and 140,000 AFA. CCWD can also divert up to 26,780 AFA of water from Mallard Slough under its own water rights (Water Rights License No.3167 and Permit No.19856). The City of Antioch and Gaylord Container, customers of the District, also have water rights permits in the Delta.

The Contra Costa Water District has obtained its water supply from the Delta since 1940. Delta water is subject to large variations in salinity and mineral concentrations and this water supply has made CCWD and its customers vulnerable to any man-made or natural sources that could degrade Delta water quality. Water quality changes in Delta water are noticeable to those who drink the water or use the water for commercial and industrial processes. Degradation in water quality is objectionable to many CCWD customers, costly to all residential and industrial users, and a health risk for some individuals. Degradation of Delta water quality impairs the beneficial uses of water supplied by CCWD to its customers.

The Contra Costa Water District is committed to supplying its customers with the highest quality water practicable and providing all reasonable protection of the supply from any known or potential source of hazardous contamination. CCWD Resolution No. 88-45 states in part that:

"CCWD is committed to reducing the concentration of sodium and chloride in the District's water, thereby reducing household and landscape irrigation concerns and industrial and manufacturing costs caused by the fluctuating sodium and chloride level of the District's Delta source...."

In May 1987, CCWD's Board of Directors adopted water quality objectives for water distributed within its service area. The acceptable concentration levels for sodium and chloride were established at 50 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and 65 mg/l, respectively. In 1988, the voter-constituents of CCWD approved the issuance of bonds to finance a \$450 million water quality and reliability project known as the Los Vaqueros Project. The primary purposes of the Los Vaqueros Project are to improve the quality of water supplied to CCWD customers and minimize seasonal quality changes, and to improve the reliability of the emergency water supply available to CCWD. The Los Vaqueros Project consists of a reservoir with about 100,000 acre-feet of storage, a new point of diversion (at Old River south of the Highway 4 crossing) which operates in conjunction with the current Rock Slough diversion point, associated water conveyance and delivery facilities, pumping plants, and other facilities.

On June 2, 1994, the State Water Resources Control Board issued Decision No. 1629 which gives CCWD additional rights to divert and store water for beneficial uses. The State Board subsequently issued Water Rights Permits No. 20749 and 20750 for filling Los Vaqueros Reservoir from the new intake at Old River near Highway 4 and diversion and storage of the water of Kellogg Creek. These rights are in addition to the contractual rights to divert and store water furnished through the Central Valley Project. Construction of the reservoir began in September 1994 and diversion from the Old River intake began in the summer of 1997. Up to 95,850 AFA may be diverted for storage between November 1 of each year to June 30 of the succeeding year under Permit No. 20749. To meet the objective of 65 mg/l chloride in its water supply, CCWD plans to divert to reservoir storage when water quality at the Old River intake is below 50 mg/l in chloride concentration.